

## Inter-Island Telegraph

On and After the 2nd of March

Messages in plain language will be accepted for transmission between the places mentioned below:

HONOLULU, Oahu.  
KA LAU, Molokai.  
MAUNALEI, LANAI and LAHAINA, Maui.

The charge for such messages will be at the rate of 20 cents per word of 15 letters (minimum charge, \$2.00) until further notice.

When telephone connections are available messages may be handed to the telephone company to be forwarded to destinations other than those mentioned above.

In other cases special messengers may be employed.

The cost of special delivery is not included in the charge of 20 cents per word. If the cost is known it must be paid by the sender when the message is handed in. If unknown, it must be paid by the addressee when the message is delivered.

Honolulu Office, Magoon Bldg.  
UPSTAIRS.

## New Books—New Books

### GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR.

"Chloris of the Island," by H. B. M. Watson.

"The Infidel," by M. E. Braddon.

"Falsely, the Town of the Conqueror," by Anna Bowman Dodd.

"The Little Bible," for young people, by Mackail.

"The Expatriates," by Lillian Bell.

"The Conspirators," by Robert W. Chambers.

"Afield and Afloat," by F. R. Stockton.

"The Pageantry of Life," by Whibley.

"The Stick Minister's Wooing," by E. R. Crockett.

"The Bennett Twins," by Hurd.

"The World Orient," by Ilowist.

"How to Tell a Story," Mark Twain.

"Stringtown On the Pike," by John Uri Lloyd.

"Concerning Children," by Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

"The Gentle Art of Cooking Wives," by Worthington.

"How to Cook Husbands," by Worthington.

"The Wild Animal Play," by Ernest Seton Thompson.

"The Problem of Asia," by Capt. A. T. Mahan, U. S. N.

"The Cardinal's Snuffbox," by Henry Harland.

"The Cardinal's Rose," by Van Tassel Sutphen.

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# DISPENSARY DISCUSSION OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

## THE ADVERTISER QUERIES.

The Advertiser Dispensary queries, as I have already intimated, do not challenge full discussion, and, in fact, to a large extent beg the question, but before the public for consideration, they must be disposed of before the decks can be cleared for action.

Q.—What is the best from the point of view of peace and order—a few high-priced centralized saloons under the eye of the police, or a family supply of cheap liquor in every shack in the suburbs which the police cannot watch? A.—This query is hardly fair to the subject, namely: Is the Dispensary bill a measure conducive to the public welfare? The question is that under the Dispensary law every shack in the suburbs will have a greater supply of liquor on hand than they have now, which may or may not be so. It also implies that if these shacks have a larger supply of liquor on hand they will necessarily require greater police vigilance, which also may or may not be true. The disturbance caused by drink does not occur in the well-ordered saloons where the drink is obtained, but in scattered localities, in the homes, or on the way home. Police vigilance, under the present system, is not necessary at the saloon, for the law-abiding saloon-keeper will not sell a drunken man a glass of liquor, but he can buy a bottle and leave the saloon premises. To prevent or detect the depredations (if any) following the consumption of liquor in the suburban shack, or home, where the man can be readily located. If it is implied that a man will drink more liquor because it is cheaper, and he has it at home, I reply, if he drinks to excess (namely, the one who creates the disturbance requiring police vigilance) that the price of the liquor will make no difference in the amount consumed; because the drunkard will drink himself to sleep or into a frenzy which lands him in jail, and it takes just so much liquor to do the act. If that particular quantity costs one-half as much as it does in a saloon his family or his bank account is benefited by the difference. If the man is a moderate drinker he will not take more than he wants. If the price is twice as much as it ought to be, as it is in saloons, then he is defrauded by the difference in the cost. Therefore it cannot be contended that more liquor will be drunk under Government monopoly of the traffic than under the private monopoly which is created by centralized saloons and high licenses.

As to "what is best from the point of view of peace and order," I can hardly be disputed when I affirm that drinking at home in the refining and restraining presence of woman is less conducive to drunkenness than the riotous tipping of the saloon, where a fellow that is flush and half-crazed with drink can make a dozen other chaps drunk whom he never saw before and will not know again, thus having the opportunity of increasing the evil tenfold. Nor can it be claimed that the quiet bottle between two cronies behind the woodpile out in the melancholy night is more dangerous to public peace and good order than the drinks and the treats, back and forth, in the blazing glamor of the saloon amidst the songs and stories of a convivial crowd.

Q.—If it is morally wrong for the Government to license saloons and get a small revenue from them, is it morally right to set up a Dispensary for the sake of a large revenue?

A.—This query is misleading and begs the question entirely. In the first place, the Dispensary Act does not imply that it is morally wrong for the Government to license saloons, and, secondly, it does not set up the right of the Government to make a large revenue out of the liquor traffic. Nevertheless, it is morally wrong for the Government to license saloons, for by limiting the number of saloons, a private monopoly is created to defraud the many in the interest of a few. This is manifestly contrary to the principles of justice; whereas, if a monopoly must be created to control an evil it is eminently proper that the Government should control such a monopoly for the people's good, and that the profits should go to the people. There are only three roads to travel to be in harmony with correct principles: first, wide open, unrestricted traffic in liquor where competition has full swing as in any other business; second, this failing, then prohibition; third, this failing, then there is but one other course open—Government monopoly until either of the other two methods are practical.

Unrestricted traffic in liquor has proven too dangerous to public health and morality. Prohibition has proven impractical because public sentiment has not yet been educated to the necessity for self-denial in the use of intoxicants.

Q.—The cheapening of the price of liquor and the improvement of its quality tend toward a more moderate use of alcoholic stimulants and increase the chances of getting drunkards or occasional consumers of liquor to abstain?

A.—This query still begs the question and covers too much ground. The first part relating to the cheapening of the price is answered by the foregoing. The improvement in the quality of intoxicants will certainly be conducive to the health and morality, decreasing drunkenness and crime. But the query is unfair when it asks if cheapening the price, although for a better quality, will lead to abstinence. The only answer to this on the stand, would be: "Of course not." Under the saloon system with its exciting influences and the habit of treating, the cheapening of the price would doubtless increase the quantity sold, which would largely counterbalance the advantage gained by the improvement in quinquina and the exciting and encouraging influences of the improvement in quinquina. The exciting and encouraging influences of the improvement in quinquina will save money to the individual, the improvement in the quality will decrease drunkenness, crime and ill-health, and abstinence will increase in proportion as the ailments of the saloon and the ever-present opportunity to be sociable and treat a friend, now increases the natural consumption of intoxicants. In other words, destroy the incentive to private profit in the vending of the exciting and encouraging commodity to a point that it destroys the temptation to deal in it, and consumption will decline in proportion to the individual energy now displayed to increase the sale and make the business profitable to the person engaged in it; plus an unknown equation—the hypnotic influence open saloons cause in increasing the desire to drink.

Q.—Is "treating" in saloons at fifty cents for two small drinks likely to cause as much drunkenness as treating in private houses or on back streets from a quart bottle costing the same amount?

A.—This query is answered by the foregoing formula. The price of drinks is a small matter in increasing or decreasing drunkenness. Treating in private houses brings the evils under the refining influences of home, which serves as a natural check upon excess, and treating in back streets is a doubtful and melancholy pleasure.

Q.—Will "treating" decline in proportion as the opportunity to "treat" at small cost and in greater volume is increased?

A.—This query is unnecessary and ambiguous, and has already been answered. Treating will certainly decline in proportion as the opportunity offered by the saloon is decreased, and I have shown that the volume of sale cannot increase through the cheapening of the commodity if the saloon is banished.

In all of your queries, Mr. Editor, you fail to bring out the point very pertinent to this inquiry, that may be embodied in the question: What is the cause of illicit liquor selling? If the liquor traffic could be thrown wide open without injury to the public welfare, as in the vending of harmless commodities, there could be no illicit liquor selling. Prohibition, in forbidding the sale of liquor, tempts private enterprise to illicit liquor traffic just in proportion as the intense desire to drink creates a demand for intoxicants at any price. High license causes illicit liquor selling in proportion as the creation of a private monopoly in the traffic raises the price and restricts the natural desire to drink. The Dispensary system does not restrict the natural desire to drink at the smallest cost, thus entirely eliminating the temptation to illicit selling, because it would not prove profitable.

You say, Mr. Editor, that the Advertiser will support the Dispensary bill if you can be convinced that by so doing it would contribute to the moral well-being of the community. I submit, then, that in view of the foregoing argument, your paper should lend its powerful influence for the Dispensary bill. But I believe you should withdraw the Advertiser Dispensary queries, as they are leading questions for the defense of the present saloon system—which would not be admitted in any court.

In concluding this part of my argument, I will quote the primary principles laid down by His Excellency, M. DeWitte, the Bismarck of Russia, in dealing for the Russian Empire with the question now before the Territory of Hawaii. They are briefly as follows: "A man drinks for three reasons: First, because he has a natural desire to do so; second, because he is excited to do so; third, because he is given credit to enable him to do so. From the first of these reasons drinking is seen to be inevitable; complete prohibition is impossible, and the evasion of it only leads to more destructive drinking than that for which a cure is sought. But the second and third causes given above can be removed; it shall be no man's interest to excite another to drink, and no man shall be supplied with drink on credit. Incidentally, no man shall drink stuff which poisons him physically and destroys him morally. Therefore it follows that nobody except the State shall make either a direct or indirect profit from the sale of spirit."

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Haalea Lawn opposite the Hawaiian